

1058 948

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 PM 12:53

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479 - 82
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL** – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION** – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.


Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,


Arlene M. Hauck

ERVIN M. & ARLENE M. HAUCK
8692 E. KETTLE AVE.
ENGLEWOOD, CO. 80112

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
60 AUG 21 11:12:17

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

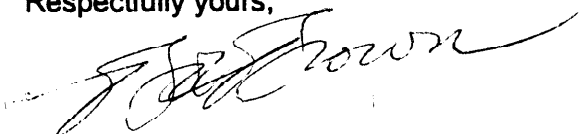
Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,



P.S. We are already being impacted at our home by increased air traffic at Centennial Airport. The noise & low flying aircraft seem to be getting worse all the time.

July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 21 PM 12:07

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

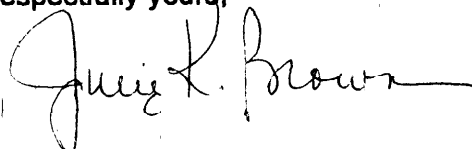
Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,



P.S. We are already being impacted at our home by increased air traffic at Centennial Airport. The noise & low flying aircraft seem to be getting worse all the time.

July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 PM 12:07

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

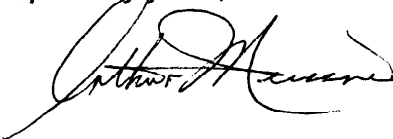
Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,



July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

DATE RECEIVED
08 AUG 21 11:12

IT IS ALREADY
BAD ENOUGH -
LET'S NOT MAKE IT
WORSE!

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Sw & Valerie Spagnolia

5759. S. KENTON way
ENGLEWOOD, CO 80111

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 21 PM 12:18

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

John Green
18982 E. Low Circle
Aurora, CO 80015-3184

July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
FAA

00 AUG 21 11:00:00

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Kathleen D. Skillen

Mrs. K. C. Skillen
13631 E. Marina Dr. #306
Aurora, CO 80014-3719

July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 11:12:06

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Ann Sample
David A Sample

6846 So. Pontiac Ct
Englewood, CO 80112

July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, DC 20540
100 AUG 21 11:13:00

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at ~~a certificated airport~~. “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,



July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 21 PM 12:58

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Harry & Debra Collier

July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 11:12:00

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours, *Mr & Mrs Clinton E. Labe*

July 15, 2000

DEP



GAIL A. ULLAND
6884 S. CHAPPARAL CIR. W.
AURORA, CO 80016

001

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Kenneth J. Ulland

Gail A. Ulland (Mrs. K. J. U)

July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
60 AUG 21 5:12 PM '00

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

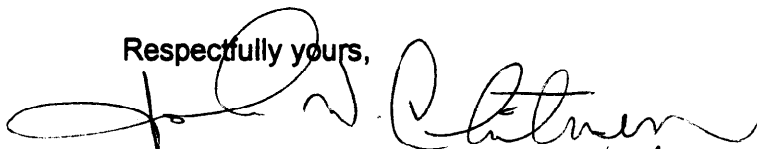
Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,


4799 E. Fremont Ave.
Littleton, CO 80122

John W. Christensen

July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 21 PM 12:00

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL** – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION** – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Arla Att Haley



D. R. OVERTON
10322 E BERRY DR
ENGLEWOOD CO 80111

July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AUG 21 10:12 AM '00

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Don R. Overton

Erin L. Proctor
738 2nd St. Apt. C
Prescott, AZ 86301

U.S. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 11:12:50

August 8, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets,
Docket No. (FAA-2000-7623)
400 Seventh Street SW., Room Plaza 401
Washington, D.C. 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

I understand that Presidential Executive Order No. 12866 requires the FAA to review its regulations to determine, among other things, if they "are in the public interest."

I hereby request a change to Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 141 Appendix D., 4(b)(1)(ii) which states, "10 hours of training in a **single-engine** airplane that has retractable landing gear, flaps and a controllable pitch propeller, or is turbine powered."

Proposed Amendment:

The change I seek would effectively change 14 CFR 141, D, 4(b)(1)(ii) to read: "10 hours of training in **an** airplane that has retractable landing gear, flaps and a controllable pitch propeller, or is turbine powered." This would allow students to obtain these 10 hours of experience in a single-engine or multi-engine complex airplane.

Explanation:

The current rule causes an applicant for a single-engine add-on to a multi-engine commercial certificate to log 10 hours of training in a single-engine complex airplane. Prior to this change, 14 CFR 141 required an applicant to log 10 hours of flight instruction in *any* complex airplane, not just single-engine complex.

Aeronautical experience required for single-engine commercial pilot rating obtained under provisions of 14 CFR 61-129 (a)(3)(ii) may be met using either single-engine or multi-engine complex airplanes. There is no reason to require different experience under 14 CFR 141.

This request is in consonance with an existing draft notice of proposed rule making which has taken significant time for issuance. The economic burden on students should be relieved as soon as possible.

Students enrolled in Commercial Pilot Certification courses may already have significant hours in a complex multi-engine airplane prior to seeking a single-engine add-on to the multi-engine commercial pilot certificate and have will gained considerable knowledge and skill in operating complex aircraft. The current rule places a new and significant economic burden on the student with no increase of flight training or flight safety.

Sincerely,



Erin L. Proctor

July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 10:12:00

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

July 15, 2000

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 11:12:00

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,



July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
00 AUG 21 5:12:58

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Kathy Kraus

July 15, 2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
00 AUG 21 11:12:33

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479
400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

(1) IN GENERAL – An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).

(2) DEFINITION – In this paragraph, the term “regularly scheduled charter air transportation” does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer’s representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration (“FAA”) to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude “small” scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term “small” aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress’ direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,


Patricia A. Zehnle
Patricia A. Zehnle
6236 E. Hinsdale Avenue
Englewood, CO 80112